AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 1, with the following amended paragraph:

--FIG. 4 illustrates a typical transport packet assemblage 400 for a distributed random access control as specified by the IEEE 802.11 standards. A contention packet provides the backoff mechanism used to provide the likelihood that the medium is free for transmission and corresponding reception by an AP and wireless station, respectively. Once the medium is seen as free, the wireless station sends a data transaction preceded by a RTS 406a and a CTS 410 phase. RTS 406a is transmitted from source to a destination station and CTS 410 is a response initiated by the destination station to the source station. In each packet (RTC 406a, CTS 410, and Data 418) a duration ID field ~~or Distributed Interframe Space DIFS 404~~ present in the packet ~~400 header~~ headers indicates the potential duration of the on going transaction in such a way that any wireless station maintaining a Network Allocation Vector (NAV) such as NAV 412 will not attempt to acquire the medium during the first transaction duration 401 as measured from the start of RTS 406a to the end of DIFS 406b thus avoiding potential contentions. Once the CTS 410 is received and a short inter-frame space SIFS 408 duration data 418 is transmitted, the end of which is followed by a short inter-frame space SIFS 422 duration and the reception of Ack 426 from the receiver_[[.]] ~~The~~ then the cycle, paralleling transaction 401, proceeds to repeat itself after distributed inter-frame space 406b duration. A contention backoff mechanism 402b follows the DIFS 406b. FIG. 4 also illustrates the NAVs at different stages of the transaction 401, such as NAV 412, NAV 416 and NAV 424.--